

ABSTRACT

EMPHYSEMATOUS PYELONEPHRITIS- REAPPRAISAL OF PROGNOSTIC FACTORS, ANALYSIS OF OUTCOMES AND LONG-TERM RENAL FUNCTION

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The primary aim is to analyze and reappraise the available prognostic factors of emphysematous pyelonephritis, to study the outcomes of conservative treatment and the long-term renal function after conservative management in our institute.

METHODOLOGY

All 52 patients admitted with EPN to our hospital between September 2009 to January 2012 were included in this retrospective and prospective study. Patients were investigated, classified and treated as done routinely as the case demands. They were investigated for existing and new risk factors and statistically analyzed.

RESULTS

The classification into different groups were significantly associated with the outcomes, with a p-value <0.01 and class III B had poor

outcome. Shock, altered sensorium and thrombocytopenia were the risk factors which were significantly associated with poor outcomes with a p-value <0.05 . Up to 2 risk factors was associated good outcome and 3 and more risk factors were associated with poor outcomes. The presence of 2 risk factors predicts some of intervention. In our study we have found the statistically significant association between the presence of DKA and increasing HbA1C levels to poor outcomes, hence we recommend its use as one another risk factor. Mortality was seen in only 2 patients.

CONCLUSION

Emphysematous pyelonephritis can be successfully managed with conservative management in most patients irrespective of class. The prognostic factors shock, thrombocytopenia, altered sensorium are more significantly related. The residual renal function was significantly preserved with conservative and minimally invasive line of management. DKA and poor glycemic control (HbA1C level) significantly predict poor outcomes and hence should be added as a prognostic tool.

KEY WORDS

Emphysematous pyelonephritis, Prognostic factors, Residual renal function